BookletChart™

Southern Dall Island and Vicinity

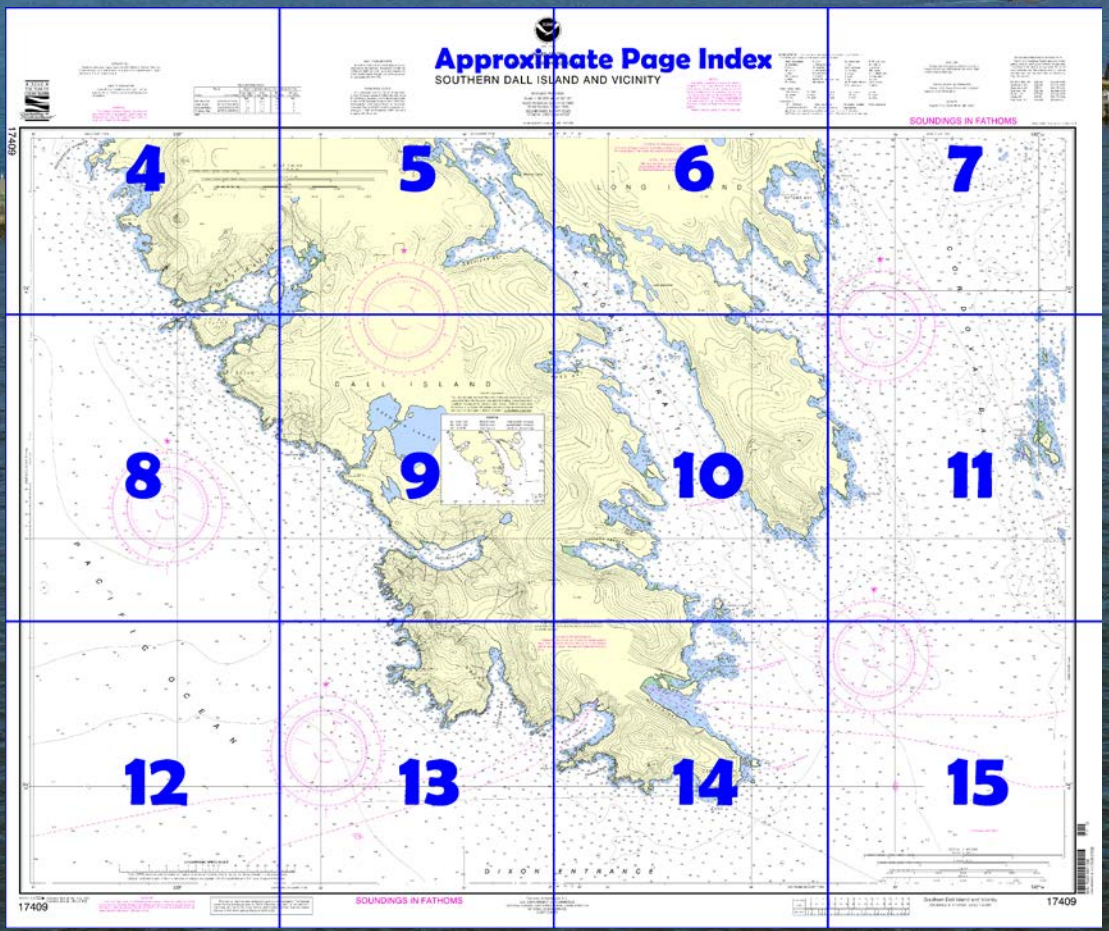
NOAA Chart 17409

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

Included Area

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

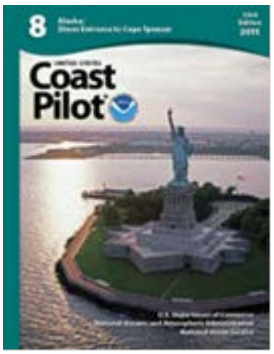
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=17409.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Chickwan Bight, about 2.5 miles W of Cape Muzon, is open and exposed and has depths of about 30 fathoms at the entrance, decreasing to 12 fathoms near the head.
Wolk Harbor, about 3.5 miles W of Cape Muzon, is deep throughout and is open and exposed. Midchannel depths are 20 to 40 fathoms. There are tide rips off **Wolk Point** between Chickwan Bight and Wolk Harbor.
Liscome Bay, about 4.3 miles WNW of Cape Muzon, affords an anchorage for small vessels, but is exposed to S weather and swell. A submerged rock is about 100 yards off the E shore, about 1.1 miles within the entrance, where the bay narrows. A small rock is about 230 yards N of the submerged rock. Favoring the W shore, depths of 40 fathoms at the entrance to about 16 fathoms in the vicinity of the rocks may be carried. Depths of 8 to 10 fathoms are found at head of the bay.
Point Cornwallis, marked by a light, is a prominent headland about 6.6 miles WNW of Cape Muzon. At the extremity is a projecting rocky point, 195 feet high, on the N side of which, close-to, is a similar point, 131 feet high, near which are two small rocks. A rock awash is immediately W of the projecting point, and a submerged rock and a bare rock are about 0.3 mile to the SE. Immediately back of the point is a round-topped hill, 440 feet high. **Stripe Mountain**, about 1.3 miles NE of the point, is marked by a prominent slide on the NW side.
Security Cove is 2.7 miles N of Point Cornwallis. Two rocks awash are close off the S shore at the entrance. Depths at the entrance are deep but irregular; in the narrow part of the cove depths of 6½ fathoms are obtained. Depths of 19 to 35 fathoms are found inside. In the bight on the N side, close inside the narrowest part of the entrance, small craft have found temporary anchorage in depths from 6 to 22 fathoms. A small lake, about 0.5 mile inshore, at an elevation of 950 feet, empties into the head of Security Cove.
Essowah Harbor is about 1.7 miles NNW from Security Cove. The entrance channel is about 0.3 mile long and 30 yards wide; there are two rocks near the entrance. **Essowah Lakes** empty into the head of Essowah Harbor. A small lake, 0.5 mile S of Essowah Lakes, empties near the entrance to Essowah Harbor.
Parrot Rock is about 0.9 mile WNW from **Essowah Point**, the point S of the entrance to Essowah Harbor, and is about 0.2 mile offshore.
Port Bazan (54°48.8'N., 132°58.5'W.) is between two prominent mountain peaks, about 15 miles from Cape Muzon and 7.5 miles NW of Point Cornwallis. The NW mountain top is a small bare tip; the SE mountain is roughly the shape of a rounded cone, and is heavily wooded to the top. Often when the tops of the mountains are enveloped in fog or low clouds, the latter mountain stands out clearly. There are a number of islands within the port.
Dolgoi Island, at the entrance to Port Bazan is mound shaped and wooded (with the seaward side rocky and bare of vegetation) to heights of 50 to 100 feet. There are through channels to the NW and SE. W from Dolgoi Island, on the S side of the entrance to the N channel, is a group of four islets close together. The W side of the outermost islet is a precipitous sharp pointed rock, light brown to white, 125 feet high; the E part is lightly wooded. The next larger islet is lightly wooded; the other two are small and bare. A shoal with a depth of 4 fathoms, and probably less, is about 750 yards NW from the W extremity of the largest islet.
Port Bazan affords good anchorage N and NE of the islands that stretch across the E part of the bay. The anchorage is well protected from the swell and is generally free from williwaws. It can be entered either SE or NW of Dolgoi Island, but the NW entrance is more often used. At low water the channels are fairly well defined. Rocks that cover are a considerable distance from the shores of the narrow channels, presenting elements of danger to those without local knowledge. The chart shows known dangers.
Anchorage may be had NE of the islands in the center of the bay in 11 to 19 fathoms, mud bottom, or in the bight N of the N island in 11 to 13 fathoms. A rock, bare at low water, is close to the NE end of the N island. A small 6¼-fathom shoal is 0.2 mile NE from the N island. The small bight at the head of the bay is foul.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Aug. 3/02
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 54° 45'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES

Traffic services calling-in point with number; arrows indicate direction of vessel movement. For additional information, see Sailing Directions.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Gravina I, AK	KZZ-96	162.525 MHz
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.242" southward and 5.991" westward to agree with this chart.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences of as much as 4° from the normal variation have been observed at Cape Muzon, 3° in the Daykoo Islands, and 4° in Kaigani Strait about 1.2 miles NW of Kaigani Point.

VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded up to an elevation of about 1500 feet. Above that the woods decrease in density with the elevation.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Department of Agriculture and U.S. Coast Guard.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Security Cove	(54°45'N/132°51W)	10.8	10.1	1.4	-4
Cape Muzon	(54°40'N/132°40'W)	12.1	11.3	1.4	-4
Kaigani Harbor	(54°45'N/132°43'W)	11.9	11.3	1.5	-4
American Bay	(54°51'N/132°50'W)	12.4	11.6	1.4	-4

(602)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical
Al alternating
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
Fl flashing
G green
IQ interrupted quick
Iso isophase
LT HO lighthouse
M nautical mile
m minutes
MICRO TR microwave tower
Mkr marker
Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders
bk broken
Cy clay
Co coral
G gravel
Grs grass
gy gray
h hard
M mud
Oys oysters
Rk rock
S sand
so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
Obstn obstruction
PA position approximate
PD position doubtful
Rep reported
Subm submerged

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Department of Agriculture and U.S. Coast Guard.

★ 2002 ★
THE YEAR OF
CLEAN WATER
Celebration & Recommitment

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

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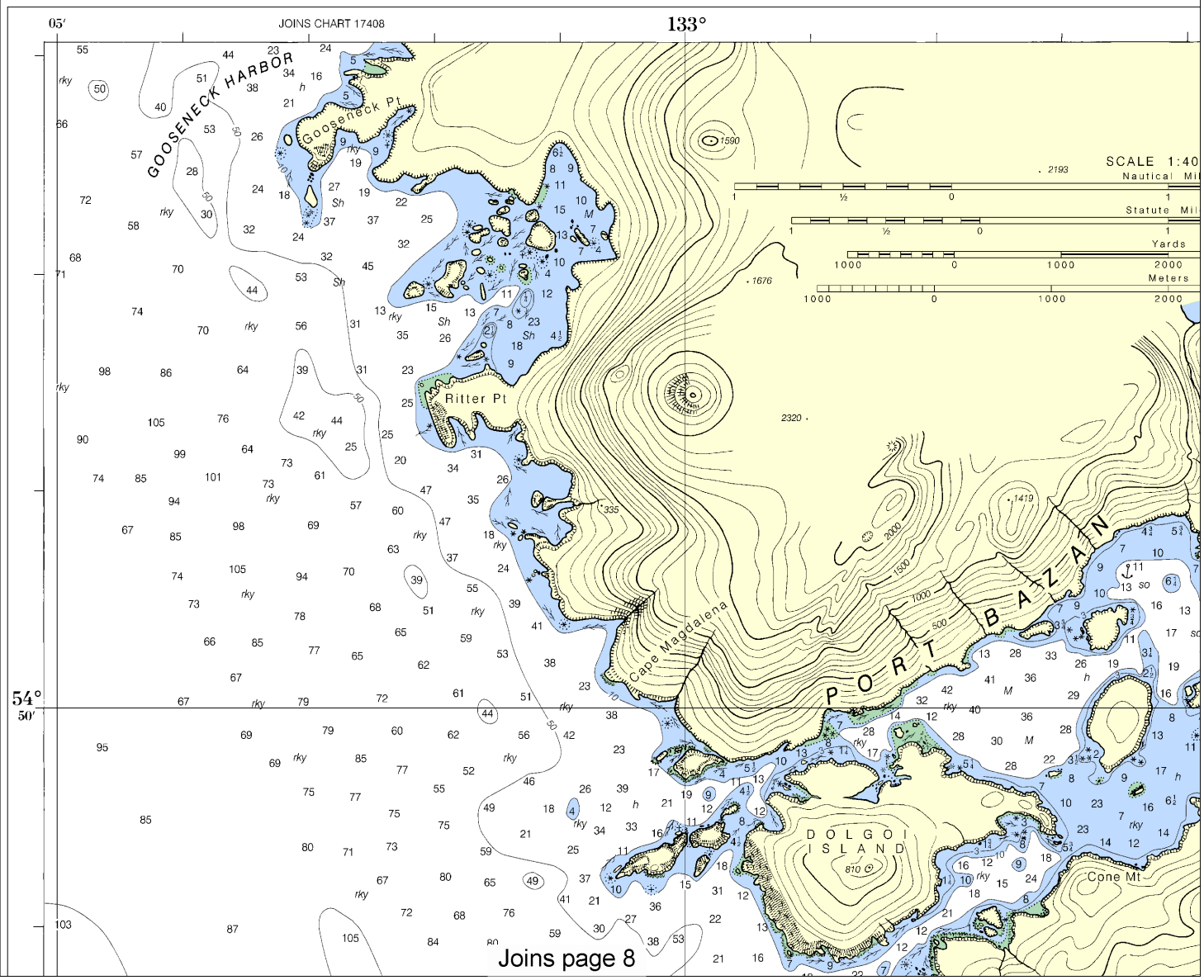
(602)

17409



4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTHEAST COAST

SOUTHERN DALL ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 54° 45'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 8146, 1st Ed., Sept. 1924 KAPP 2728

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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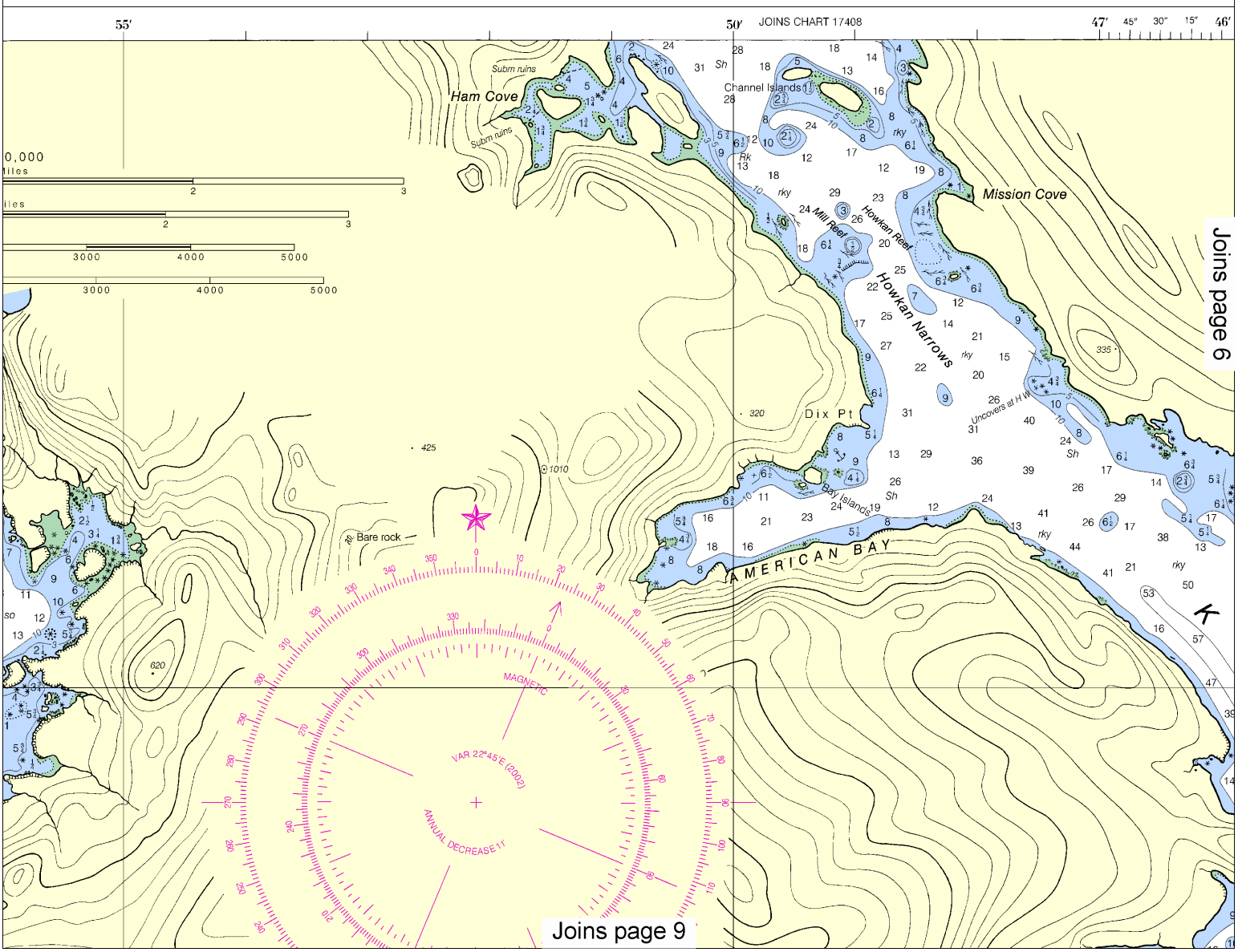
(LW)
eme
Water
et
-4
-4
-4
-4



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

UNITED STATES

KA - SOUTHEAST COAST

L ISLAND AND VICINITY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat 54° 45'
orth American Datum of 1983
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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

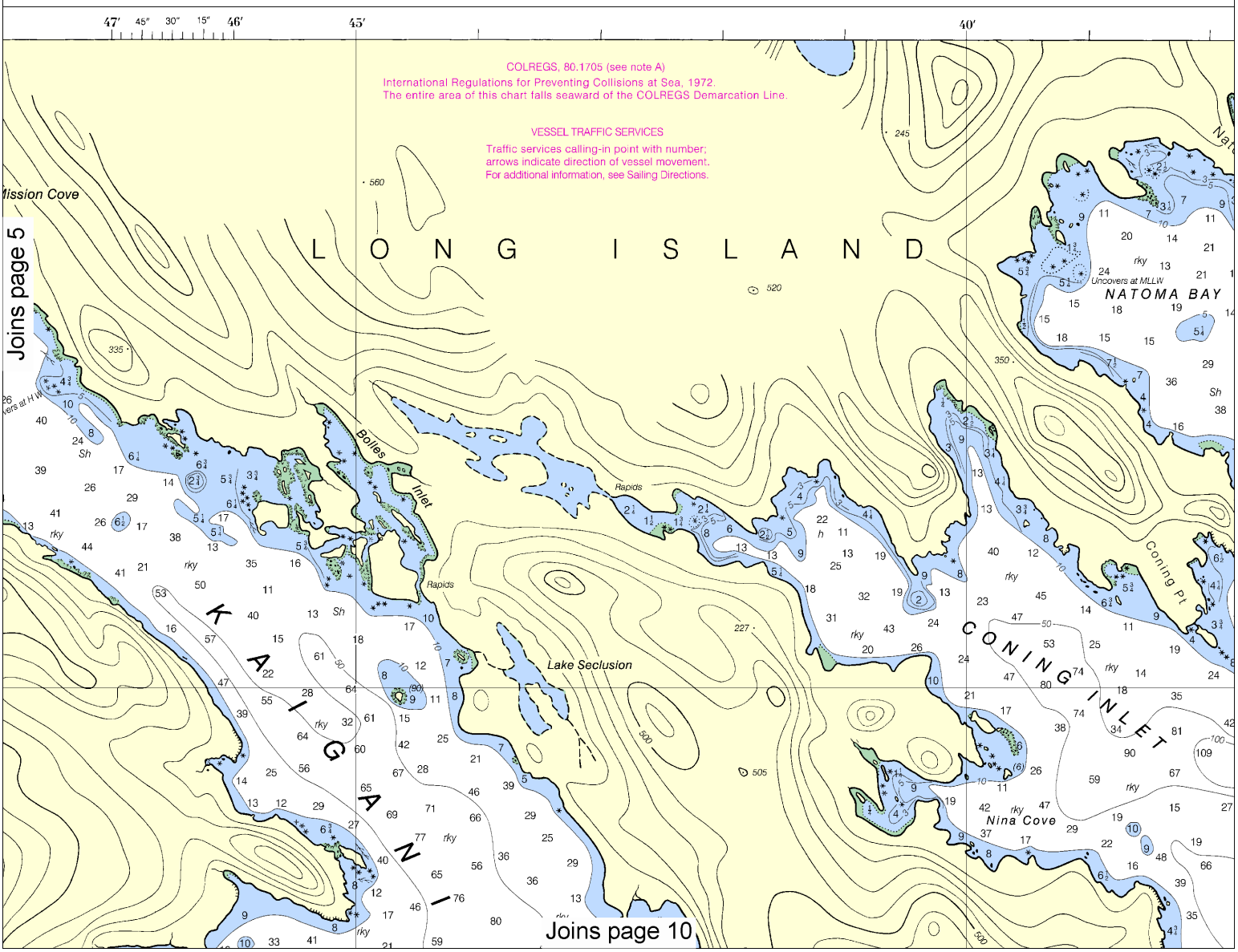
ABBREVIATIONS (For complete l
Aids to Navigation (lights are white ur

AERO aeronautical	G
Al alternating	IQ
B black	Isc
Bn beacon	LT
C can	M
DIA diaphone	m
F fixed	Mi
Fl flashing	Mi

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co cora
bk broken	G grave
Cy clay	Grs gra

Miscellaneous:
AUTH authorized
ED existence doubtful
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction,
(2) Rocks that cover and unc



Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

e list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
unless otherwise indicated):

G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

oral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
wel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
rass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Obstn obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged
PA position approximate Rep reported
n, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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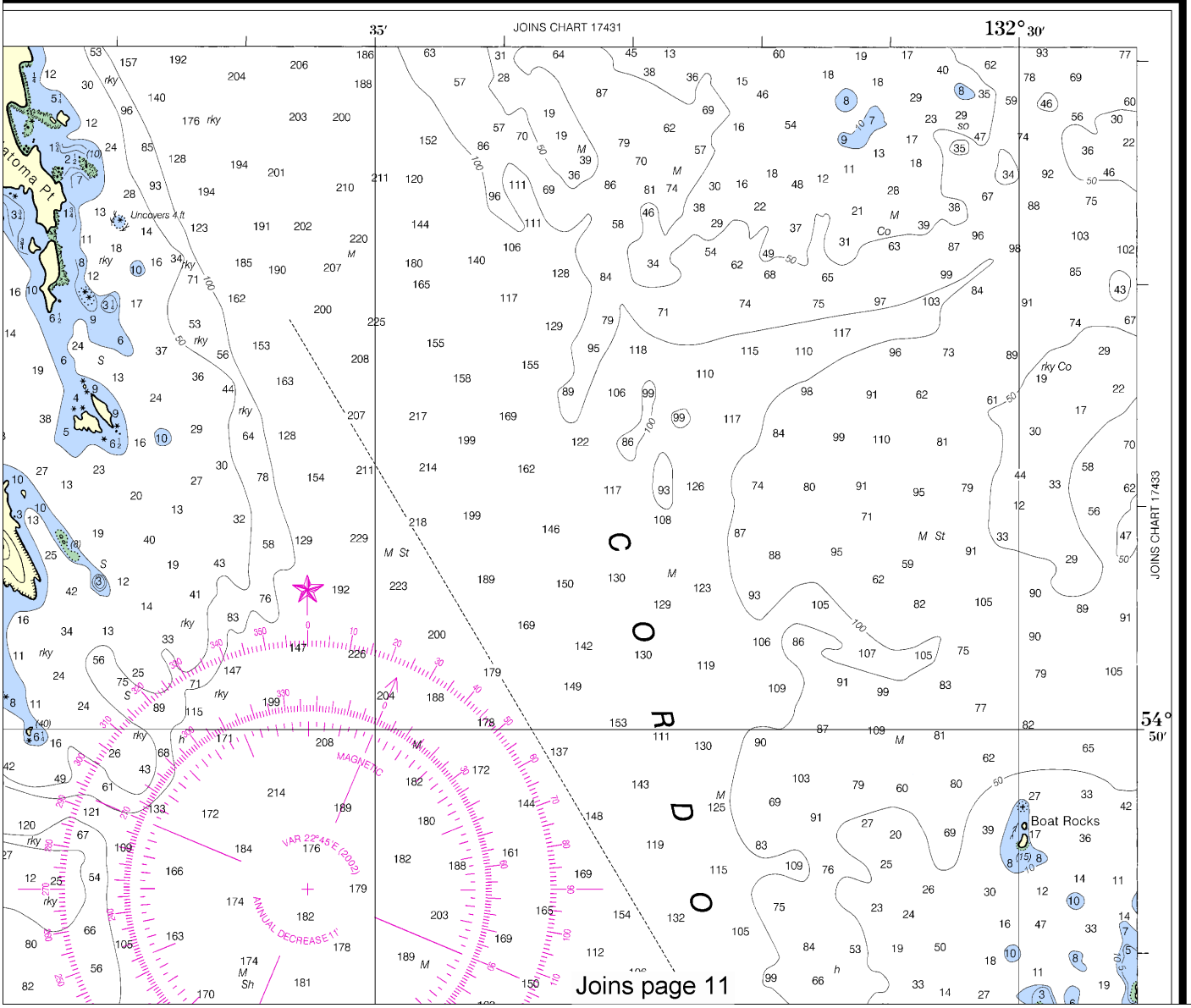
Duke I, AK	KZZ-92	162.450 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz
Ketchikan, AK	WXJ-26	162.55 MHz

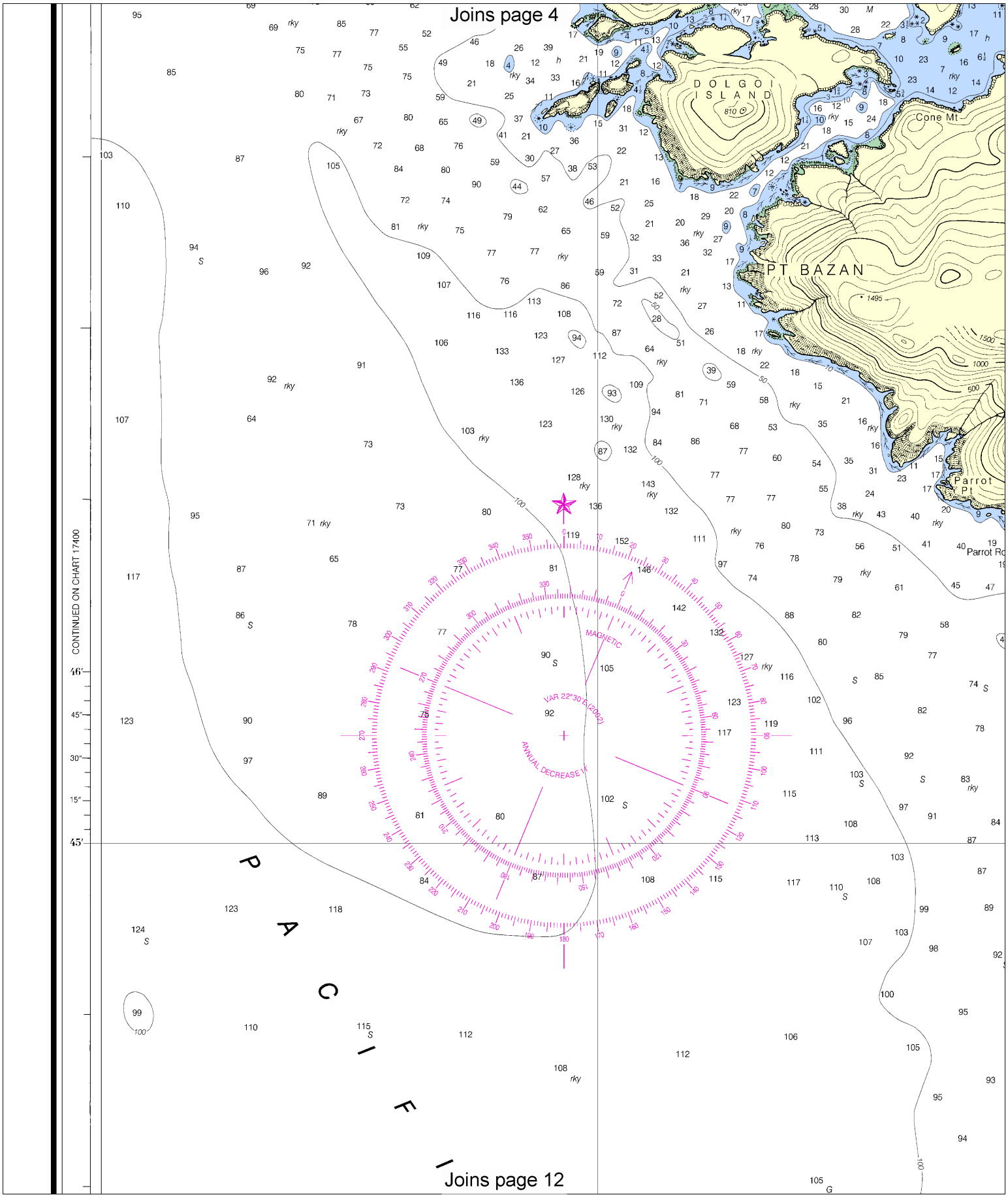
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Nautical Chart Catalog No. 3, Panels Q, R



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



8

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 5

VAR 22°45'E (2002)
ANNUAL DECREASE 11'

D A L L I S L A N D

E S S O W A H L A K E S

Essowah Harbor

Essowah Pt

SECURITY COVE

Security Pt

Stripe Mt

POND BAY

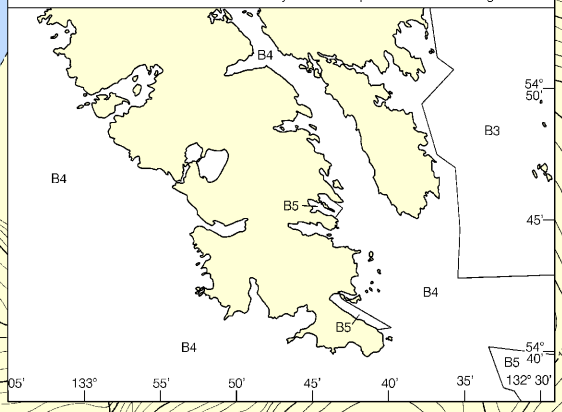
Bare brown peak

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



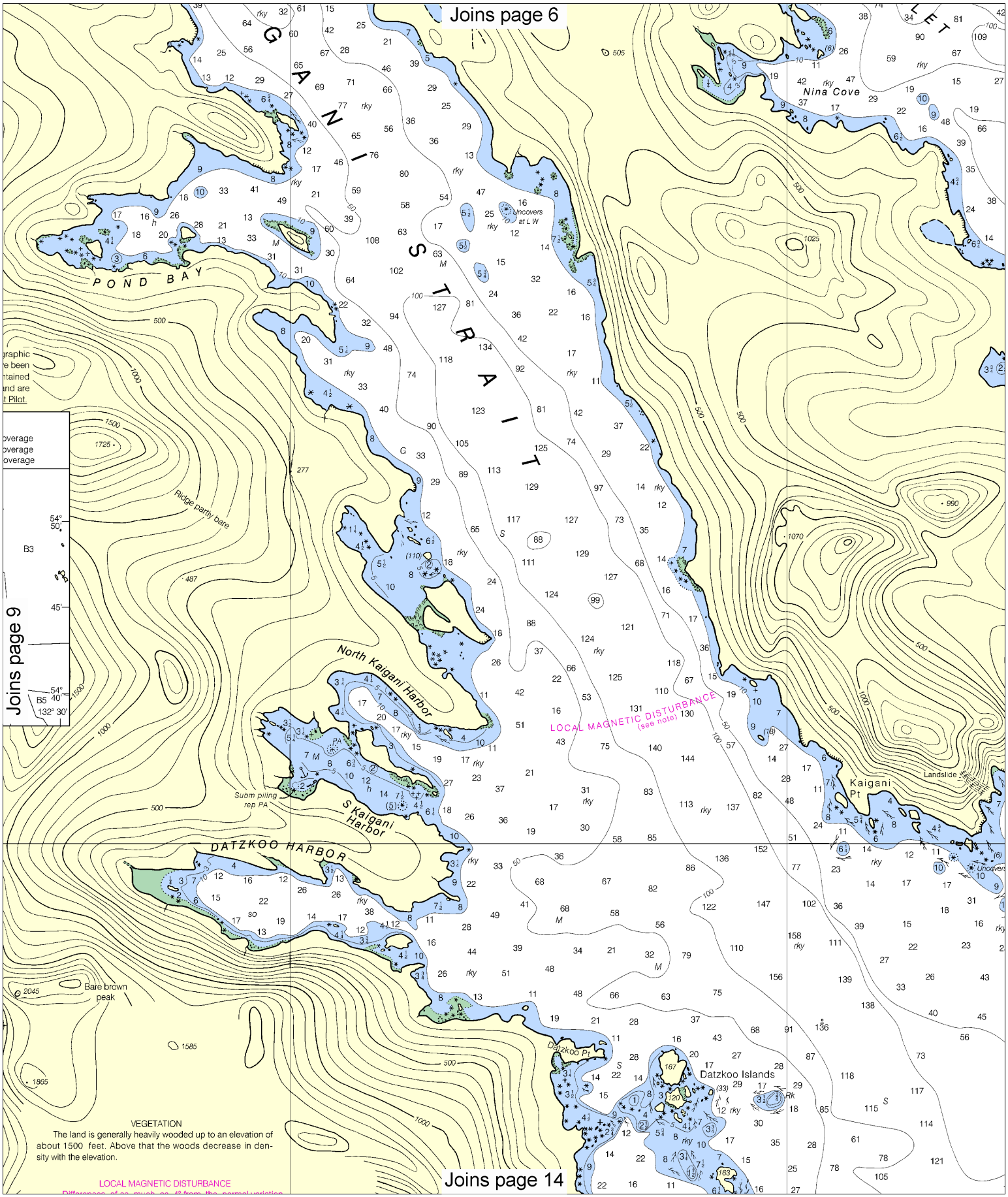
VEGETATION

The land is generally heavily wooded u
about 1500 feet. Above that the woods
sity with the elevation.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTUR

Joins page 10

Joins page 13



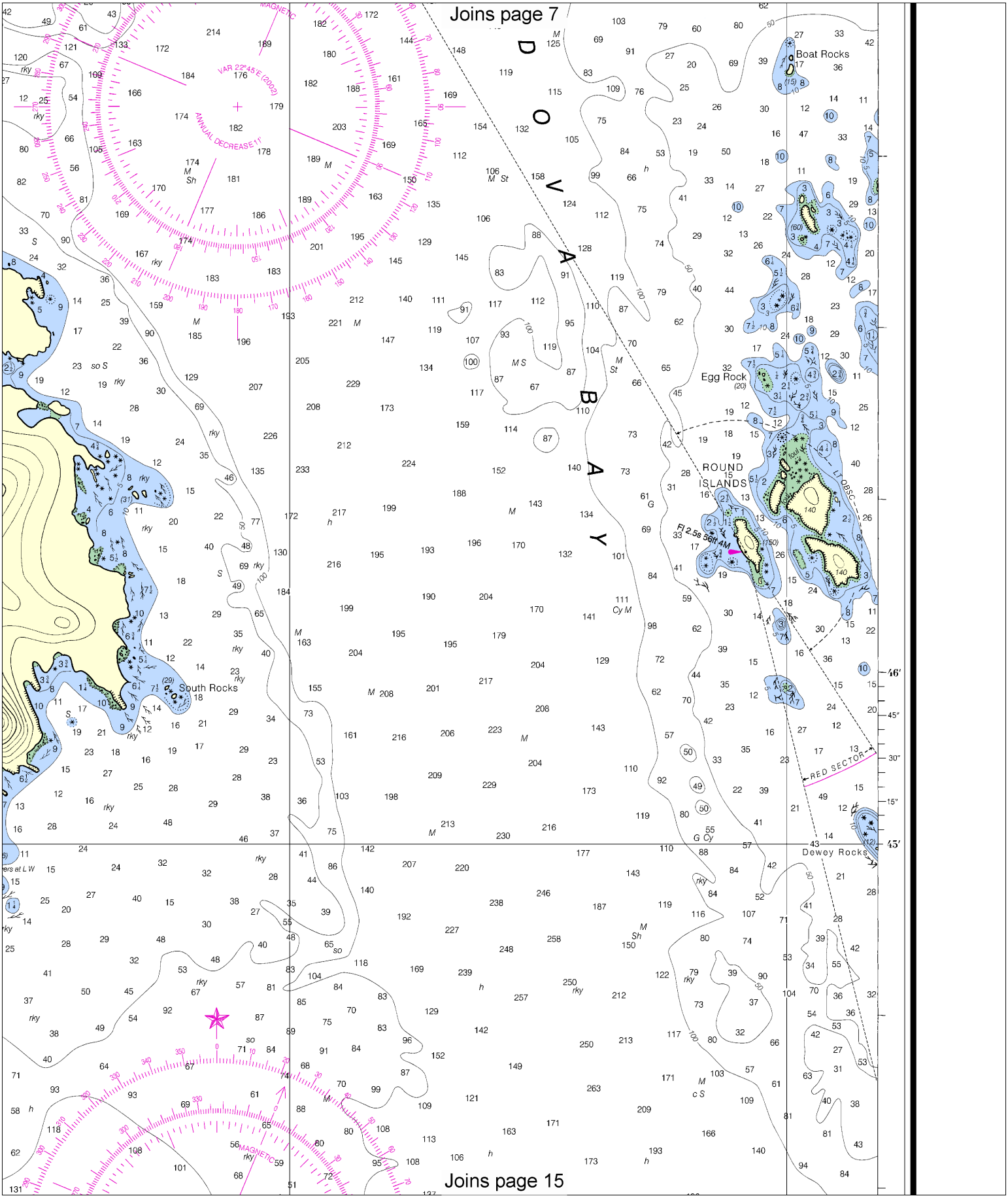
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

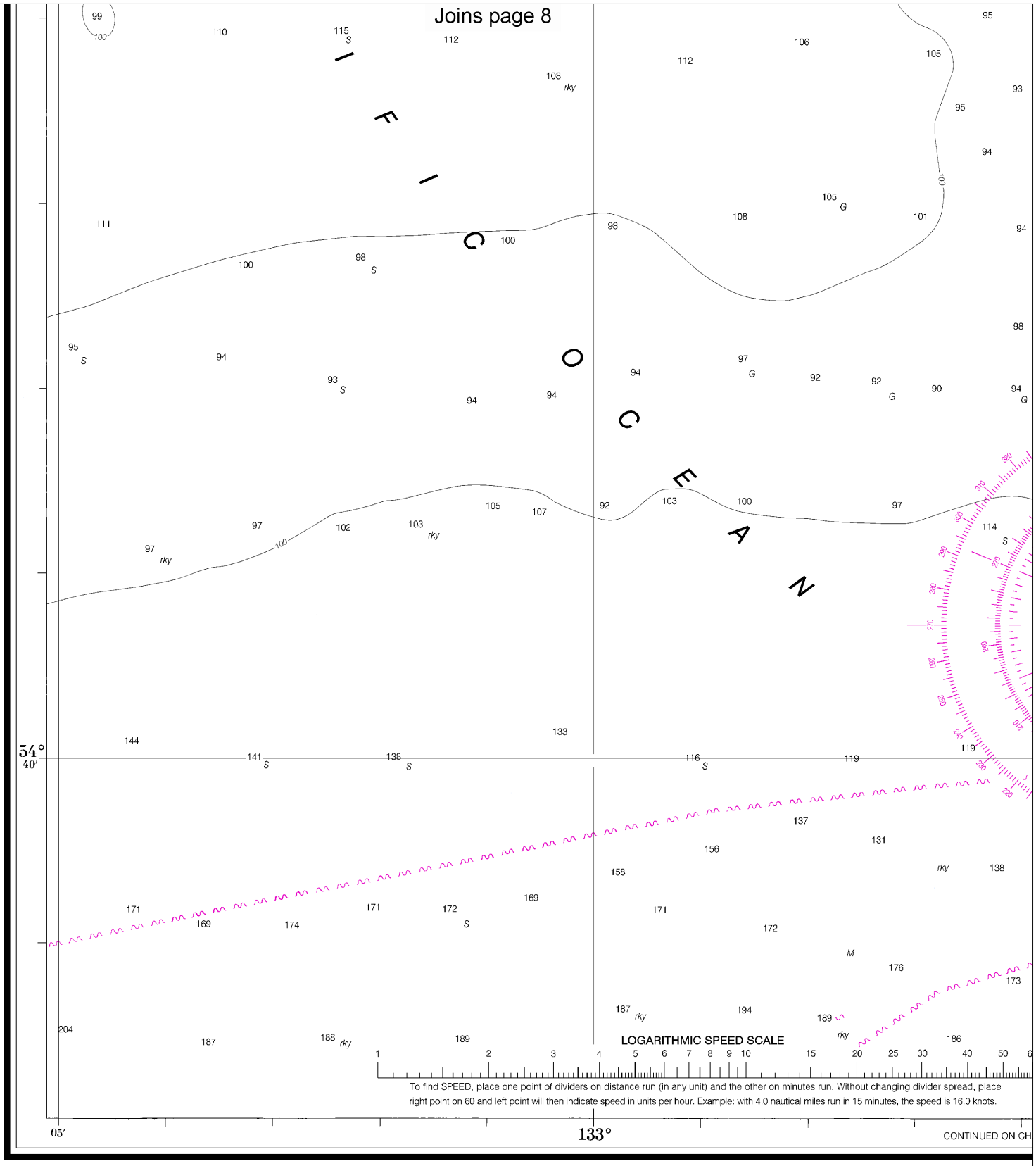
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 7
DOVA BAY
Boat Rocks
Egg Rock
(20)
ROUND ISLANDS
Fl 2.5s 56ft 4M
South Rocks
RED SECTOR
Dewey Rocks
VAR 22°45'E (2002)
ANNUAL DECREASE 1'
MAGNETIC
Joins page 15



10th Ed., Jul./02 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 3/02
Corrected through LNM Jul. 9/02

17409

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or co improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Nati Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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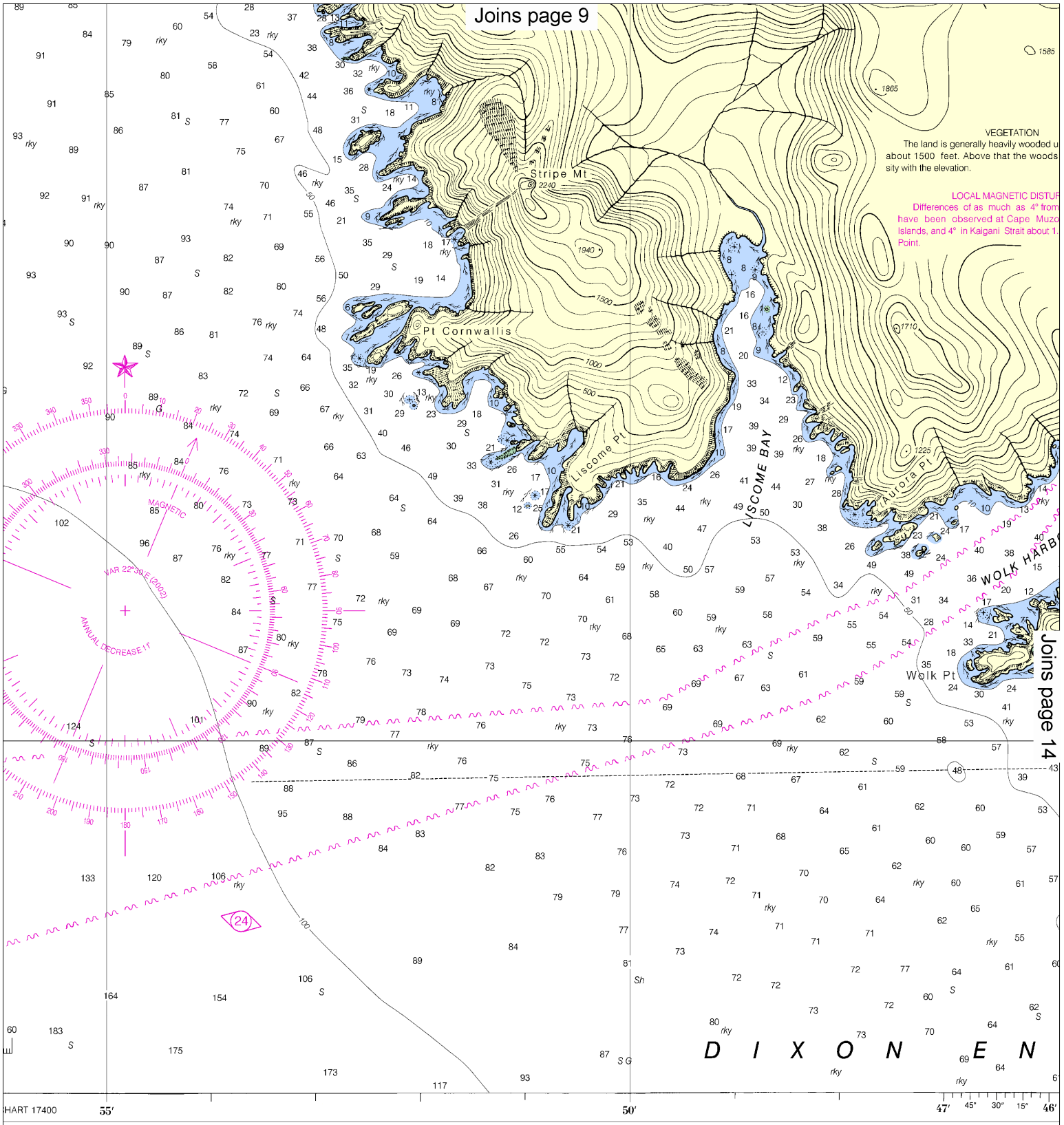
Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

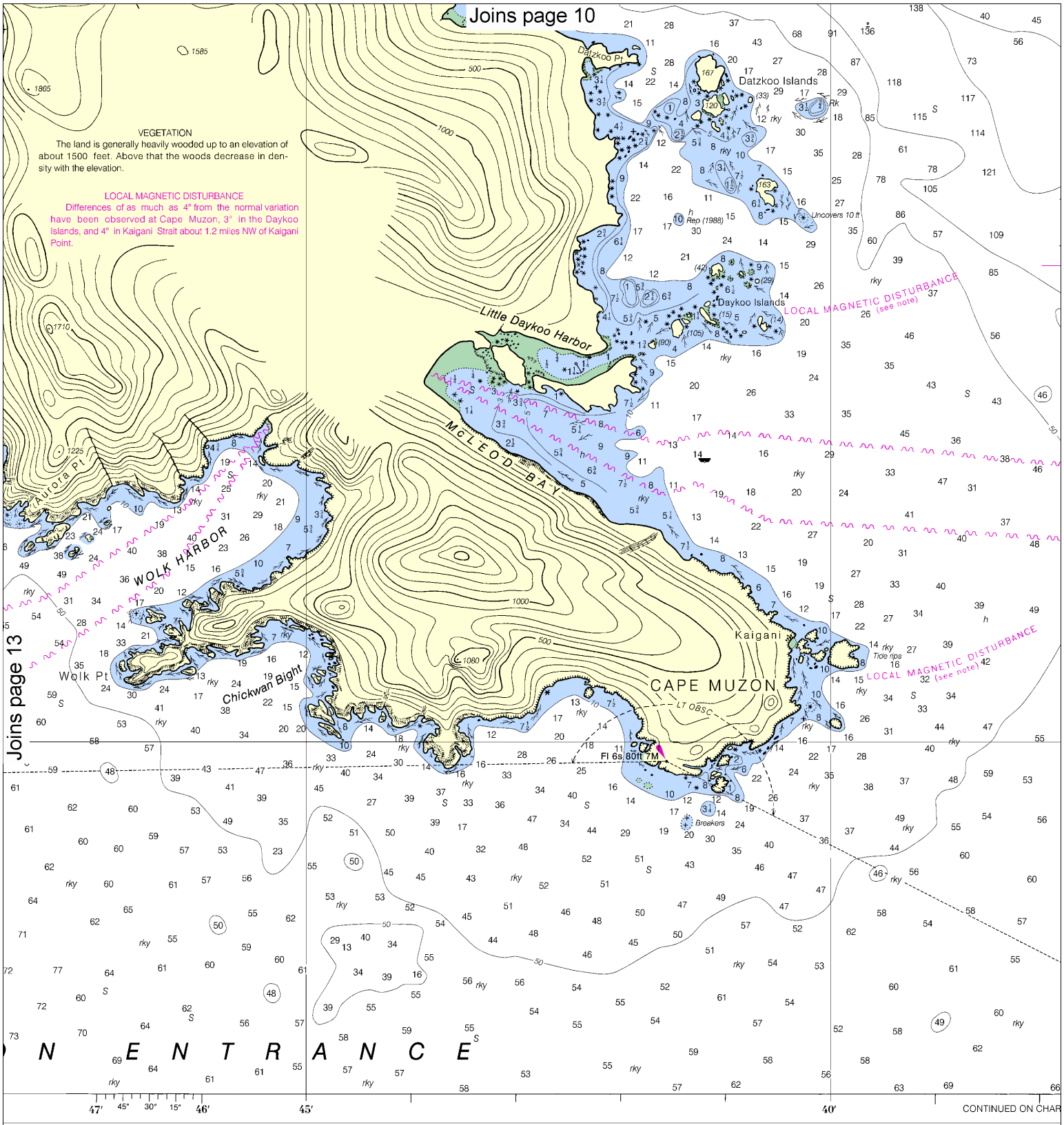
See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

. The National
comments for
ational Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRA
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
EANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1
FEET	6
METERS	1 2

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

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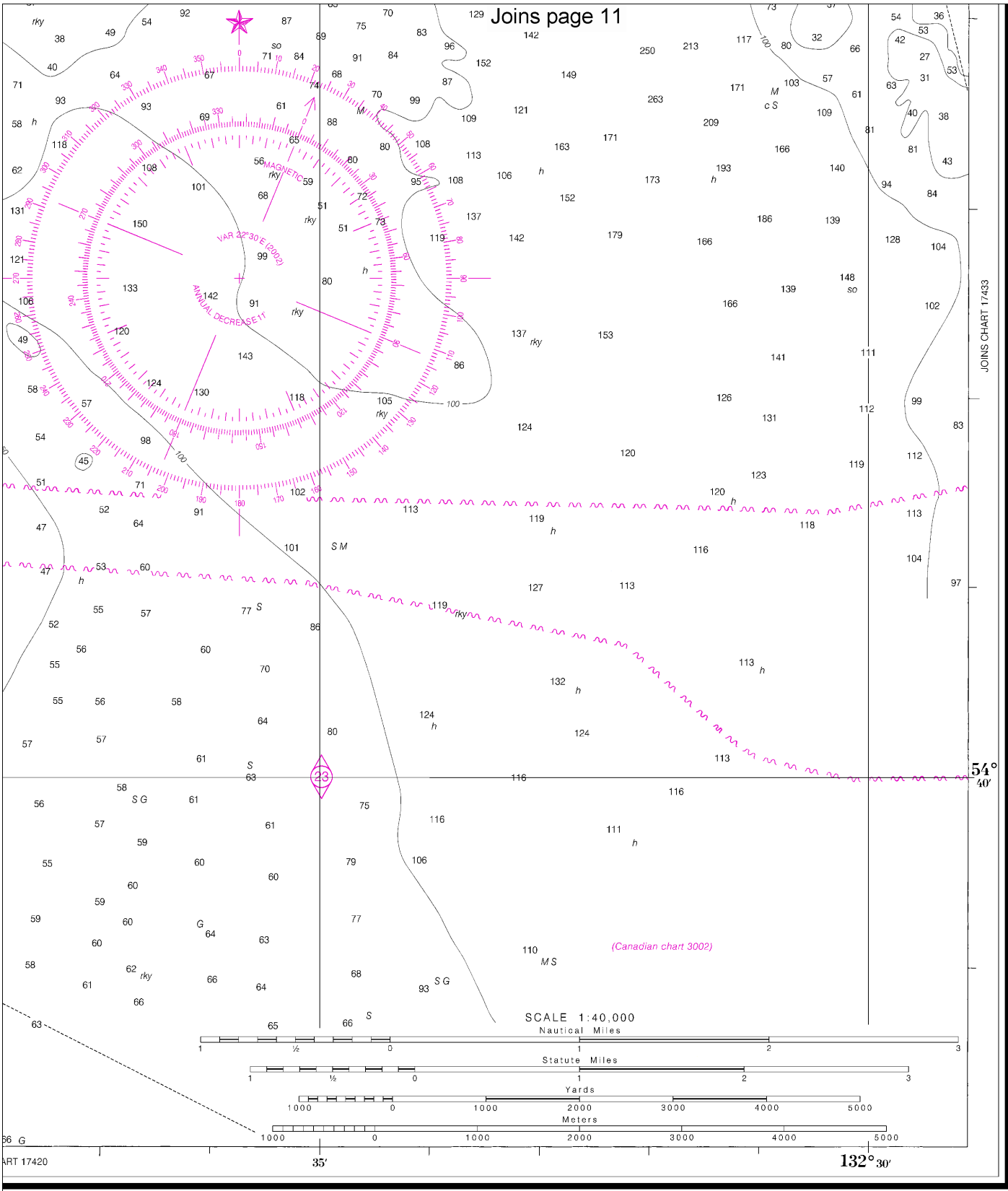

Southern Dall Island and Vicinity

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17409

ED. NO 10

NSN 7642014011456 NIMA REFERENCE No.17XHA17409

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

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Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
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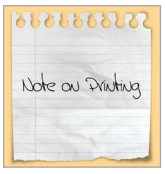

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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker